### THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Borussia Off Cape Race and the Mails of the Europa.

Our London, Paris and Berlin Correspondence.

The Blockade Again Denounced in England.

The Attorney General and Other Legislators on Secession and the Cotton Supply.

Prince Mapoleon's Opinion of the Dissolution of the Union.

Rebel Army Officers Appear in Uniform at the Review on the Rhine.

An American Bark Abandoned at Sea.

Excitement in the Cotton Market and Another Advance-Decline in Breadstuffs.

urg steamship Borussia, from Sout on the 23d of October, was off Cape Race yesterday (Fri. day) morning, on her way to New York. Her news is ee days later than that brought by the Europa. A mmary of it, telegraphed from St. Johns, Neu

The mails of the Europa reached this city from Boston yesterday evening, bringing our European files of the 19th of October, from which we extract the following inresting and important details:—
The London Times of the 17th of October, in its city

cle, says:—
te accounts from the Paris Bourse state that the ators have experienced a little recovery of confice, and were disposed to hope that the crisis had arrested. There is a general belief, however, that must pass off without a prolonged pressure, the duration of which will be increased in proportion to the article tempts that may now be made to mitigate it.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde arrived as piegne on Sunday, October 13. The Prince imme-ely after paid a visit to the King of Holland. Their oyal highnesses returned to Paris in the afternoon.

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, of the 8th of October,

We are in receipt of advices from Japan which throv vice," and so to render themselves famous whether they perished or survived. The accounts from Yokahama state that the British Consulate at Kanagawa is turned into a regular stockade, with a double palisade and numeroug guard houses all round it, the entrance being guarded by

To cleave that when the time shall arrive to take a re-trospective view, it will be found that, taking into con-sideration the progress of railways, the endeavors made to stimulate the cultivation of cotton, the extension of the cultivation of tea, and, I will yet hope, the rise of a better feeling between the government and the settlers, whe year 1801 will rank before all the years that have pre-posed it in the strides made during its existence. The Russian corvette Novik, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Popolf, arrived at the Methycheck.

Admiral Popoff, arrived at the Motherbank, England, at oon on the 16th of October, from Cronstadt, on her way

# THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

Our London Correspondence.

The English Government Determined to Observe the Strictes; Neutrality in American Affairz—Englishmen Disposed to Think that They Cannot Depend Upon Any One Country for Cotton-Polly of the South in Trying to Form a Cotton Republic-France not to Interfere-Revolution in Poland, Hungary and Raly Perceptible, de., de.

Since I last wrote I have learned several things which convince me more fully than ever before that there is not the slightest danger that the English government will deviate from the strictest line of neutrality in regard to the war in America. The government of Jeff. Davis may do what it pleases, and expend as much money as it can command-which, I do believe, will be very great in amount-to subsidize and corrupt certain presses in Paris and London, but it will not be able to induce the British government to attempt to break through the blockade of the Southern ports. It is but a day or two ago that I had a conversation with a member of the House of Commons, who is intimately acquainted with Lord Palmerston ginning to be called) on this subject, and I assure you that he scouted the idea that the British government has any thought of interfering in our affairs. The same view of the matter was taken by an English nobleman with

that he secuted the idea that the British government has any thought of interfering in our affairs. The same view of the matter was taken by an Engish nobleman with whom that the honor to spend last Monday nght. He assured me not only that the government has no such purpose, but also that the nation would not in his ortainon, permit it to make the attempt, if disposed to do so.

I am struck with the fact that there is so governi a disposition among intelligent Englishmen to believe that the time has come to cause to depend on any one country for cotton. They are, therefore, disposed to causelor the present conjuncture to be eminently favorable for securing the colivation of cotton in Turkey—especially in Asia Minor and Syria—in Africa, in India, in Queensland (the most northern organized province in Australia), in Jamaica, and any and all other parts of the globe where this important staple can be cultivated. They wisely believe that it is not pradont to depend so much upon any one country whatever for an article of manufactore and commerce which is now so intimately connected with the presperity and welfare of so many millions of the English people, to say nothing of other nations. They admit that the first your's deprivation of American cotton will cause much less and suffering; but they are sure that it will be succeeded by a more permanent prosperity. The loss of the potato crops in Freisand, during the period of nearly seven years—from 1826 to 1832—has proved to be a great benefit to the people of that isnit, by teaching them not to dopend so completely on one species of food when other spooles could well be cultivated. Most certainly this view of the subject is a correct one.

But what folly has led the people of the Southern States to risk all the circ may so greatly, if not fately marked to risk all the circ is in the subject was or right years, or even two othere, may so greatly, if not fately marked to risk all the circ is in the subject of the Southern with the North, which, if it should best six or

I am free to say that I think the representatives of the "Western Powers" will soon have enough to "confer" about, without troubling themselves with the affairs of the United States. The political horizon of Eastern Europe is becoming exceedingly overcast. I have no disposition whatever to play the part of a prophet, but I have no hesitation in saying that everything amounces a revolution, or at least an attempt to make one, in Poland before many months—perhaps before many weeks—pass away. The Russian government is demented.

Hungary, too, is on the point of revolution. This double movement will probably be simultaneous. And then Italy will begin to move for the possession of Venetia. O, what times are coming! Certainly not the "good time" which some have expected. That will come, too, but later. I have ever believed that this world is governed by an infinitely w's Being, who knows full well to what end He is directing all events. Eastern Eastern Earope, I think, will be in a biaze before six months pass, sway. Garibaidi was right to resist the almost irresistible eloquence of Mr. and Mrs. Quiggle (our late masculine and feminine Consuls at Antwerp, but who, I understand, are about to transport themselves to the American shores) and remain in or near Italy, watching the current of events. General McCleilan can as well perform the functions of Commander-in-Chief on the banks of the Potenac, and let the Liberator of Italy remain on this side e' the occur; for he certainly will be likely to have enough to do in theze narts before long, unless I rend altogether amiss the "signs of the times."

French Officers Forbidden to Enlist in the Union Army-More English Officers Going to America—Great Britain True to the Union at Heart, &c..

officers to enter your army. Is he afraid that they will be dazzled by the brave deeds of the two young Princes who, with the chivalrous feelings of their race, have chosen to win their golden spurs under the Star Spangled Banner? or does he need all the adventurous captains of his host for some great enterprise nearer home?

Well, you will have plenty of British soldiers of fortune ere long, if all I hear be true. I find none speaking of

ere long, if all I hear be true. I find none speaking of joining the rebels, but there are many about to take their departure to place their experience and knowledge at the disposal of McClellan. The heart of England, in despite of cotton and the cottonites, and a portion of her aristocracy, is with the North. So is not that of despote Europe, or rather the European desputs. These latter desire to see the war prolonged, and reverses on both sides, in order that republicanism may be humbled and weakened, and possibly destroyed.

There are some quaint reasoners here, who profess to wish well to the South, because, say they, the South has as much right to secode as the United States originally to cast off the dominion of the mother country. Yet these men, nad they lived in the time of your great secession, would have hanged Washington had they caught him. Noble lords and members of Parliament are busy everywhere spouting their sentiments on the public affairs. Many legislators, whose sweet voices are unheard in Parliament, have the satisfaction of reading their slip slop ideas expressed in mediocre language in the morning papers.

Our Paris Correspondence.

Paris, Oct. 18, 1861.

Prince Napoleon Believes the Union Broken—His Report to the Emperor—The Food and Cotton Supplies—The Duke d'Aumale's Letter, &c.

I was not mistaken in the information I gave you in my last, as to the favorable report Prince Napoleon had given to the Emperor of what he conceived to be the chances of success of the South. The fact is now notorious, and the language he has held to more than one of the Minis-ters here makes it evident that, in his belief, the Union is broken forever. It is easy to see that the government journals have become more Southern in their views since his return. The Constitutionnel of this morning inserts a letter from Manassas, flatly contradicting all that has been said about scarcity of food or difficulties of any sort among the rebels.

We are all watching with the most intense int

We are all watching with the most intense interest your military movements, and, whatever may be the views of the government, I am now more than ever satisfact that all popular feeling is on the side of the Union. Prince Napoleon told his cousin that he did not believe—

1. In the power of the federal army to gain any important victory over that of the confederation.

2. That, admitting the pensibility of the fact, it would on the morrow of victory be as far off its object as before.

2. That, admitting the pensibility of the fact, it would on the morrow of victory be as far off its object as before.

3. That the whole Union, as comprised by the North, was a rope of sand. He gave his voice in an early recognition of the South. I have not the slightest hesitation in stating this, as I am sure my information is auth nuic.

The government is very uneasy about the harvest returns, and again and again assurances are poi forth by its semi-official organs that no effort shall be wanting to lower the present price of bread. It is its apprehensions on this head that renders it so anxious about the cotten supply, the assurance of which it sees only in a recognition of the rebel States. A complete understanding exists between England and France on the subject, and any disaster to the Union army will be followed instanter by an acknowledgment of the South. Nay, I am by no means sure that even a victory and route under the amplices of General McCellau would alter the matter.

The speculations concerning the motives of the grandsons of Louis Philippe for uniting their swords to the great Northern causes are not in tha lenst curtailed by the publication of a note from the Due d'Aumale, whose brilliant passage at arms with Pomb-Piemb hes made him so great a favorite in France, stating that his 'eyonng friend's conduct in joining the federal army has his hearty approval.' People will have it that there is something more than seemeth. What, it is said, if America, tired, like France, of the republican experiment, which was only good for days when a public pross had no existence, and which even then invariably subsided into monarchy—what if it should elect for its head a Prince of the House of Orleens! It is possible that under such circumstances the stay sheep of the Union might once more gather round its anchent flag, and an empire spring up that would ultimately shake the power of both France and England to the core. In the event, too, of the Count de Paris recovering his own, while his brother wielded the

Excitement Concerning the Orleans Union Commissions— The Moral and Political Influence of the Step—A Rebnike from France to the British Sympathizers with the Rebels— Bonaparte's Designs on Canada and the Consequences of their Pulfilment-Francis the Second, of Naples, as

King of Mexico, de.

The Orleans Princes have caused a great outery in Europe. The English press cannot forgive them for siding with the Northern States in the present struggle. Such an example, it is felt, will have a great moral effect on all Europe; and the secret, the underhanded, the vile ene mies of our glorious country spit out their venom at those noble Princes—those unfortunate young men, deserving of praise and commendation, instead of the abuse that is showered upon them. The London Post—the organ of Lord Palmerston and organ of M. de Persigny also-has had its fling at the Princes; it was vio lent and abusive, but at least the worthy Jenkinses of the fashionable sheet kept within bounds their an ger, onvy, spite and malice; but, then, the London Times, that theroughly inconsistent journal, that weathercock of

that thoroughly inconsistent journal, that weathercock, or Bittish opinion in its most selfish, prejudiced state, takes up the theme and gets off a leader, that which a more offensive production was selforn read.

The very violence of these attacks defeats their object. The people here feel that a shameful conslaught is made upon a great people, now struggling with misforcine, and besides, a large class in France will feel their sympathies go with a cause espoused by the Orleans Princes. The Opinion Nationale of last evening contains the following rebute addressed to the Inglish papers:

"Several English journals, and more especially the Monning Pool, have, arropes of the enrolment of the Orleans Princes in the federal army, written upon that subject leaders of a violence for which one would valuely seek a reason, were it not apparent that the secret sympathies and interests of the manufacturers of Albion are in favor of the Southern confederacy."

The Opinion Nationale further adds:—"The coston operation is no doubt a grave one, but that is no reason why the violenteers of the Union should be styled conduction; or fillbusters." While speaking of Prince Napoleon's organ I must call your attention to the following fact:—

The Opinion Nationale is publishing a series of leaders.

whom that the boson to spend lett. Honday made. It is assured me not only that the generation the south of the state would not in his cycloser, but also that the native would not in his cycloser. It is not that the native would not in his cycloser, and the state of the state of

fit has no reasons to give why it did so, and that he might subject himself to an answer that would not on graufying were he to attempt to dictate.

The London Times gives credence to a singular rumor. It says that the Emperor Napoleon will end 's Italian question, as well as that of intervention in Mexico, by six very well; but Spain will no drubt y receive a lesson from the United States government to keep her quiet, should future trumbes occur in Northern America.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, 1861. Southern Rebel Military Officers Present at the Review on the Rhine—A Question from the United States Minister. The United States Minister at this Court is understood authorities so have made inquiries of the competent authorities whether there was any foundation for the statement con-tained in Prussian and foreign journals that two officers, the King. He is said to have received the reply that the Prussian military staff had no cognizance of any such officers, and that if they had attended at the reviews it could only have been in the quality of private individuals. "If this representation of the case be correct," observes the Berlin Possiche Zeitung, "it would be the more satisfactory, inasmuch as a contray preceding would not only have been repugnant to the feelings of the Prus sians, and the whole German people, who could not approve of courtesies shown by any German State to a government of rebols who to perpetuate the slavery of the blacks, have violated the rights of the white man, and against whem, at this moment, at least 45,000 Germans are in arms, many of whem have already falled in the contest." I believe the truth of the matter is that the Southern gentlemen alluded to, one of whom was formerly con-nected with the United States embassy at Berlin, were taken for officers of the United States Army, and treated

as such.

Newspaper Accounts.

EARL EUSSELL'S SPEECH ON ENGLAND'S FOLICY IN THE WAR.

[From the London finnes, Oct. 17.]

The conclusion Lord Russell draws is the only obscure part of his speech. That conclusion is, that it is the duty of this country to see whether this sangularry contest cannot be put an end to. It cannot be our duty to do anything impossible, and we pressume, therefore, Lord Russell must see some means by which England may kept to do anything impossible, and we pressume, therefore, Lord Russell must see some means by which England may kept to distain this object. What those means are we cannot even guess. We have no right, no wish, perhaps no power, to interpose force; and, as for persuasion, we seem to have every reason for thinking that ours is the very last voice to which America would listen. Still, these words were probably not spoken at random, and we are sure the whole country will agree with Lord Russell that, if it is in our power to put an end to the civil war in America we ought certainly to do so, though we believe there are just as many who will entirely withhold their belief from the supposition. Lord Russell may expect with the most perfect confidence the verdict of posterity as to the internal changes in the direction of toleration, liberty and freedom of commerce which he had so large a share in introducing. His foreign policy commands the approbation to this contemporaries, but it is possible that in future times its reputation may suffer by an application to it of his own principles. Why should the laisest faire policy—the dectrine of the abstimence of government from any metrference with its subjects—be restricted merely to that relation, and not extended to the relations between government and government? That our government from any metrference with its subjects—be restricted merely to that relation, and not extended to the relations between government and government? That our government from any metrference with its subjects—be restricted merely to that relation, and n

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ENGLAND ON THE COTTON

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ENGLAND ON THE COTTON CRISIS.

[From the London Herald, Oct. 18.]

On Tuesday night Sir William Atherton, Attorney General, and M. P. for Durham, addressed a meeting of his constituents in the Town Hall in that city. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Henderson.

The Attorney General observed in his speech:—Sir William next referred to the subject of the foreign policy of the country, citing, and expressing his athesion to, the words employed by Earl Russell at the banquet in Newcastle on the previous evening. With reference to the American war, Earl Russell had observed that nothing but mischief would appear to be possible from a continuance of that awar. The sword did not bind, it sundered, and it seemed to be next to impossible to imagine that, in the event of one or the other of these States being victorious in the field, a union should be brought about in consequence which should either resemble the original time or which should have in itself either the elements of advantage or durability. It must be the wish of every one that that unfortunate struggle might come to an early close, and that bloodshed in those countries might cease. But that struggle had an aspect rather important to us in its braving upon the commerce and industry especially of the northern parts of this country. Let them take the case of the country of Lancaster, with a very extended population, with millious upon millions of capital, the employment of machinery, all depanded upon the ruspide of the rus malerial, and withdraw cetton from Loncachine, and how bread with find its way to the mouths of the workness it was impossible, without hazarding any prediction, to look this great evil fall in the face, and to consider the possibilities of the coming winter without pays the insulance of the servidence might bring about events, the circumstances of which we were at present unable to discern or predict.

THE BLOCKADE AGAIN QUESTIONED.

(From the London Shipping Gazette, Oct. 19.]

The question now for the consideration of our government and that of Fronce is, how long shall the present state of things be suffered to continue? How long is maritime commerce to be embarrassed to suit the views of the Cabinet of Washingtons If we are to acquiesce in the capture and confiscation of British ships and their cargoes, which commit no offence except that they happen to enter a port contrary to a proclamation of which they may not have heard, or, if they did, which was unsupported by the presence of an armed force—if ports like Charleston, Wilmington and Beaufort are to be under blockade and not under blockade at the same time, and at the caprice of the federal government, or of those who do their bidding, Eugland may as well at once reverse her policy, and acknowledge once more the validity of paper blockades.

SHORT TIME IN THE STOCKFORT MILLS.

short time in the stockfort mills.

[From the Stockfort (Eng.) Advertiser, Oct. 17.]
As we anticipated, the fruits of the present partial working are thus early beginning to exhibit themselves, for in those parts of the borough where the machinery of the mills has positively ceased to run, the hands are driven to the necessity of seeking a temporary existence for themselves and children by supplication for relief.

A FOREIGN OFFICER MUSTERED OUT FROM THE UNION.

[Frem the London Herald, Oct. 18.]

The statement that Lord Addiphus Vane Tempest, M. P., has taken service in the ranks of the American Federal army, is contradicted. Robert Anderson, 184, of Seaham, writes to the papers to say that the statement is "centirely false," and that his lordship is expected home in a few days.

in a few days.

THE DUKE D'AUMALE'S LETTER OPPENDS NAPOLEON.
[Paris (Oct. 15) correspondence of London Herald.]

An embargo was laid this morning on the Independence Belge, which was only raised at four o'clock, owing to its containing a letter from the Duke d'Anmale announcing to a friend in Paris the fact of his nephews—the Count do Paris and the Duke de Chartres—baving taken service in America, and describing them with much homely dignity, "Ce sont de braces garcons, que Dieu les conduire et les prologe."

THE TREATY NOT YET SIGNED.

[Paris (Oct. 16) correspondence of London Post.]
The convention entered into between England, France and Spain for a joint expedition to Mexico is not yet igned; but this complicated diplomatic transaction is early completed.

SOUTH AMERICA ALARMED AT THE INVASION. Letters from Lima, of the 15th of Saptember, in England, state that the Perviving government had demanded explanations from Spain in reference to the expedition preparing at Havana against Mexico, and that it had received the most satisfactory assurances from the Cabinet

THE ALLIED LAND FORCE FOR MEXICO.
[Paris (Oct. 16) Correspondence of London Times.]
It is stated that the French contingent to the land forces
to be employed in the expedition to Mexico is to consist of
four battalions, with a battery of artillery, which agrees
with the information of the Monde, which puts the whole
expeditionary force at 6,000, half French and half Spanlards.

The semi-efficial Correspondancia of Madrid, of the 11th of October, in reply to one of the journals, declares that Spanish forces are about to be sent to Mexico, "not to assist either of the parties, which, like wild beasts, are disputing domination in that country," but "solely to protect the 20,000 Spaniards who raise their hands to Spain for baths?"

#### THE NEWS BY THE BORUSSIA.

CAPE RACE TRINGEAPH STATION, FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861.

The Hamburg steamship Borussia, from Hamburg via Southampton Wednesday, October 23, massed this point at five o'clock this morning, en route to New York. The news yacht of the Associated Press boarded her and ob-

The advices by the Borussia are three days later than per steamship Europa, and of considerable interest to our commercial readers, as the cotton market exhibits keavy sales and a large advance, while breadstuffs show a

The steamships Bohemian from Quebec and the Edinburg from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d of

The steamship Persia, from New York, arrived at

Queenstown on the 19th of October.

In the London money market there is a great abundance of money in bank and on exchange, and the indications are of a probable continuance. Consons 92% a 92% for money, 92% for account. Sugar dull. Coffee advanced. Tallow steady.

Mexican stocks are quoted at 25% a 26%. United States 5's and Illinois Central Railroad shares have ad-

The American Rebellion.
THE BLOCKADE AND THE COTTON SUPPLY.
The London Temes, in a leader says:—The blockade of th government that foreign nations are bound to recognize only a real blockade. It also shows that the cutting off of the cotton supply is the work of the South as much as the North, and also seems quite true that all cotton exportation has been forbiden by the Confederate government in order

has been forbiden by the Confederate government in order that foreign nations, especially England, may be forced to take side in the American quarrel.

The Szipping Gazette says.—It is in the last degree improbable that my British efficial would be left to his own discretion in a matter which might at any moment commit us to hostilities with the Northern States. There can be little doubt, however, that the British government are prepared to insist upon the blockade being efficient. This our shipowners and merchants have a right to expect, and with less the British public will not be satisfied. If we may believe a statement before us, collected from the Charleston papers, fouriers vessels are, within a man'h, entered that harbor, and thirty three during the same period the harbor of Wilmington; while the among the same period the harbor of Gustoms during the period in question is put down at \$180,000.

took place between Persigny and Thouvenel on the Italian

question. No difference of opinion exists.

The Faris Patrie says that the English Admiralty has decided upon plating the ships already built. If the experiment succeeds England could have twenty in one

The Admiralty has determined to execute numerous lefensive works in India, China, the Red Sea and at

face of the English credit of £2,000,000 sterling, difficulty will be experienced in preventing remittances to England from France. On the Bourse French Rentes quoted at Prussia.

The King and Queen were received most enthus cally at Dantzie and Berlin.

Austria. An Imperial patent orders a similar collection of taxes Russin.

Spain.

The Infanta is dead.

Spain, France and England will despatch a joint expe-lition to Mexico. Spain will make direct demand for It was expected that a majority of the members of the Cortes of Spain is favorable to the Ministry.

Italy. Approaching reactionary movements were reported.

Naples was tranquil. Neapolitan reactionists had chartered Makese vessels

Poland.

The people prayed before the doors of the churche after the clergy had closed them.

Five hundred merchants had been fined one he cubles each for closing their shops on the 15th of Octo

Agitation was increasing in Warsaw.

The authorities were taking more vigorous measures to maintain order. The Borussia has 198 passengers, \$34,000 in specie and

a full cargo.

The sales on Monday and Tuesday (21st and 22d.) reached 46,000 bales, including 25,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of one-fourth of a penny a cue-half of a penny per pound. Middling Orleans is quoted at 11 ½d.

LIVERPOOL ERRANSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour is dull and declined 6d, per barrol. Wheat has a downward tendency. Curn heavy at a decline of 9d, a 1s, per quarter. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef is inactive. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady. Lard quiet at 48s. a 50s. Tailow armser, with an advance of 1s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sagar quiet and stoady. Coffee stoady and unchanged. Rice inactive. Ashes—Transactions limited at 25s. a 37s. for pots and pearls. Rosin steady; common quoted at 12s. 6d. Spirits turpentine dull at 62s.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester continue faworable, the market for goods and yarns still exhibiting an advancing tendency.

# SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, November 1, 1861.

CLEARED.

CLEARED.

Beamship City of Baltimore (Br), Jeffrey, Queenstown and Liverpool—Ino O Dale.

Heamship North Star, Jones, Astriuwall—D R Allen.

Beamship North Star, Jones, Astriuwall—D R Allen.

Rich J G Harrs, Harram, Newport, W—J W Delano, Ship Orozimbo, Townsend, Harre—C C Duncan & Co.

Ship Orozimbo, Townsend, Harre—C C Duncan & Co.

Ship Orozimbo, Townsend, Harre—B Syd & Huncken.

Ship Star, Thomas, Havre—Neemith & Sons.

Ship Catertion, Zerog, Aniwerp—Zeroga & Co.

Ship J W Famin, Briggs, Rotterlam—W Salem.

Ship Parana, Lamasino, Cadiz—W DeForrest & Co.

Bark Wellington, Matry, Queenstown—J C McArthur.

Bark Helloon, Gragory, thissow—C B Fessendom.

Brig Poincett, Hill, Jerog-R P Buck & Co.

Brig Thania, Shacktoy, Lisbon—Hello, Son & Co.

Brig Thania, Shacktoy, Lisbon—Hello, Son & Co.

Brig Leanna, Sonoros, Harbor Island—I J & C A Dewolf.

Brig Comen Esther (Br), Card, & John, NB—D R Dewolf.

Son & G Miller, Johnson, Harbor Island—I Douglas.

Soft Rambler, Basset, Haining—H J & C A Dewolf.

Soft Rambler, Basset, Haining—H J & C A Dewolf.

Soft F H Arbott, Smith, Baltimore—T of Benton & Sons, Sch. J W Ramsey, Taylor, Baltimore—T G Benton & Sons, Sch. J W Ramsey, Taylor, Baltimore—Martin & Abbott.

Soft W Ramsey, Taylor, Baltimore—Martin & Abbott.

Soft W Ramsey, Taylor, Baltimore—Martin & Abbott.

Soft W Henning, Shu, Wilminghen—J W McKee.

Soft M Finch, Daves, Baltimore—L Kenny,

Soft B Honing, Howith, Philadelphia—T G Benton & Sons, Sch. H Finch, Daves, Baltimore—L Gene, Master.

Soft S Holmer, Howith, Philadelphia—T G Benton & Sons, Sch. E Baker, Stodenson, Egi Harbor—T W Rem. Master.

Soft S Holmer, Howith, Philadelphia—T G Benton & Sons, Sch. E Baker, Stodenson, Egi Harbor—T G Rem. Master.

Soft S Hanner, Tolla, Rodeport—Master.

Soft B Hanner, Stodenson, Egi Harbor—T G Rem. Asser.

Soft B Hanner, Tolla, Rodeport—Master.

Soft B Hanner, Montella, Harbor—H S Srown & Co.

Soft B Hanner, Montella, Baltimot—W S Rown & Co.

Soft B Hanner, Montella, Baltimot—W S Rown & Co.

Soft B Hanner, Montella,

ARRIVED.

Brig Zeneria, Grozier, Boston, 4 days, in ballast, to Brett, 80n & Grozier, Boston, 4 days, in ballast, to Brett, 80n & Grozier, Boston, 4 days, in ballast, to Brett, 80n & Grozier, Boston, 4 days, in ballast, to Brett, 80n & Grozier, Boston, Elizabethort for Boston, Schr Ausen, Herriman, Elizabethort for Boston, Schr Martin, Goldthwait, Elizabethort for Boston, Schr Martin, Goldthwait, Elizabethort for Rowellaven, Schr John Oliver, Sands, Elizabethort for Rowellaven, Schr John Oliver, Sands, Elizabethort for Regartown, Schr John Oliver, Sands, Elizabethort for Redgartown, Schr Johne, Phinney, New Bedford, 3 days, Schr A Heaton, Runt, Rockland, 5 days, Schr A Heaton, Runt, New Haven, 2 days, Schr A Heaton, Run, New Haven, 2 days, Schr Bahnerd, Hule, Portland, Ct., Schr Je Pratt, Pratt, Essex, Schr Pennsylvania, Ladd, Albany for Norwich, Schr Undine, Baker, Saugeriles for Newport, Schr Pennsylvania, Ladd, Albany for Orangepart, Sloop Flora, Conrow, Elizabethort for Red Rank, Sloop Fashion, Wilson, Elizabethort for Sannford, Sloop Chamellon, Bruce, Elizabethort for Northport, Sloop Surreise, Wilson, Elizabethort for West Farms, Sloop Surreise, Wilson, Elizabethurt for West Farms, Steamer Thos Sparks (U S transport), Green, Locust Point, In Indiaet, Scenner Roston, Johnson, Ptiladelphia.

Steamer Thos Sparks (U S transport), Green, Locusi Peint, in ballas!, Steamer Roston, Johnson, Pfliadelphia, Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, Steamer Ospray, Kenney, Providence, Steamer Westlesser, Jones, Providence, Steamer Westlesser, Jones, Providence, Steamus Westlesser, Jones Providence, Steamus Achilles, Hernessy, Fortress Monroe, 30 hours. Steamship North Star, Aspinwall.

Oct 31—Ships Cathoun, Escort, and John Bright, Liverpool; Wm Tapscott, London; Missouri, Palmonth: America, and Wmnderer, Havrey Magdalene, of and for Bremen; barks by Bright, Falmonth: Indox, Cork; John Westley, Horicans, Della Bright, Falmonth: Holadelphia, Havana, Wind during the day 8, light. Miscellaneous.

on the marchine Agnes Garand, Capt Allardice, of and from Havre, in ballast, bound to New York, came a-hore opposite Quoque at 12 o'clock on the 31st of Oct. She lies in a good condition for getting off.

Ship Potas Syan, of New Beelford, is rerorled by tel from San Francisco to have been lest May 28, on W Coast of Kamschatka, Octobsk Sea. She was a fine ship of 475 tons built at Mattapoisett in 1852, and valued with mutits at the time of leaving New Bedford (Sept 6, 1890), at 840,000, She is insured in N B as follows:—\$19,500 at the Commercial, \$3000 at the time of in N B as follows:—\$19,500 at the Commercial, \$3000 at the Mattal Marine and \$1000 at the Commercial, \$3000 at the Mattal Marine and \$1000 at the Commercial, \$3000 at the Mattal Marine and \$1000 at the Commercial, \$3000 at the Mattal Marine and \$1000 at the Commercial, \$3000 at the Mattal Marine and \$1000 at the Commercial, \$3000 at the Mattal Marine and \$1000 at the Commercial She was commercial to the state of the captal of the Commercial She was built in 1854 at Bail, Me, 236 tons register, A2, and owned by A A Enquist.

Bostos, Nov 1—845 Paragon, from Livernood for Calcutta, put into Rio Janetro leaky (no date). Park Thuandra, from Montevideo, was wrecked Sept 20 on Itanarica Island, Baila (Ry telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq. Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

San Francisco, Oct 5—The new ship Magnet has damaged her careo badly. The actual of the Sec.

Underwriters.)

San Flancisco, Oct 5—The new ship Magnet has damaged ber carge badly. The captain of the Start King wates that his vessel was nearly unmanageable in had weather; some 30 tons of goods were thrown overboard from the main batch.

Bustol (Pill), Oct 17—The American ship Harvest Queen, for Genon, came down from Bristol to-day, and grounded on the Swash during a for-diff's, but has laid well on a mud bottom. 7:30 PM—The ship has floated without apparent damage, and proceeded down channel, towed by a steaming, as the wind has died away.

Basseurs, Ang 26—The American ship Mary Ann, from Colombo for this port (ballasi), which went on shore at the month of this river Ang 12, has become a total wreck; crew saved.

Caccutta, Sent 7—The American ship Conwell Succession.

mouth of this river Ang 12, has become a total wreck; crew saved.

CALCUTTA, Sept 7—The American ship Cromwell. Symmestrom Batavia et a ballasti, which arrived here Ang 25, pround et on her way up the river, but fronted at high water after restored to the save up the river, but found at high water after restored to to war, and is new it dock under regnit.

The American ship Peerreas, Bing, from Livernool, which arrived here on Aug 28, had been on shore near Melancholy Point: has not yet been surveyed.

GERLONG, Aug 25.—The crew of the American hark Cochitan a Abreliacs June 14, have reached Freemantle; and it is feared that there has been another wrock on this coast, as she seamen report having seen the varus of a ship of about 400 or 500 tons, and also candites strewed along the shore.

HARRE, Oct 17—The brig Melbourne, of Si John, from Porto Rico for London (supar and molasses), was shandened Sept 13, in lat 41 N, lon 46 W, having been dismasted in a violent rale lifely rew saved and landed here by the Normandy, Tyler, from New York.

18th—The Normandy, Tyler, from New York for this port (wheat and flour), in entering this dock yesterday, touched between the 8 cod games, and has 12 feet water in her hold; ship considered lost.

Hows Koson, Aug 83—The American ship Gauntlet has been

between the soon gives, and has 12 feet water in her hold; ship considered lost.

How Know, Aug 82—The American ship Gauntlet has been sold privately, and bought by Smith, Archer & Co, for \$30,000, she is commanded by Capt Paul, formerly of American bark Maury, unber the British Sag, and celled the Sunda.

The Swatow (s), which arrived here Aug 10 from Clyde, reports having seen at another at Anjier July 25, the American ship Joseph Peabedy, Whitney, from Swanssa, which reported having had very heavy weather off Cape Good Hope, and thrown 200 togs cargo overboard.

Livarront, Cot 13—The Universe, arrived here from New York, had cargo shifted in a hurricane Oct 13, and had her bulkhead carried away.

Milhounne, Aug 25—The Sea Nymph, Currie, from San Francisco, arrived Aug 3, with damage to spars.

Rancoso, Aug 30—The American ship Adfrondack, from

A2 ship Omega, 806 tons, built in 1824, now at New Bedford, has been sold at \$6500. She will load for Sydney, NSW.

Ship Meteor has been sold to the government on terms not ranspired. Fig. 290 tons, which has lain at Sag Harbor since her return from a whaling covage in May, 1850, was sold on Monday last by her owners, W & G H Hooper, to Mr Chapel, of New London, said to be agent for parties in Boston, on private terms.

private terms.

Ship Jefferson, 436 tons, was sold at auction 16th, after having been stripped of salts, spars, Ac, for \$460, to D C Smith & Co, and it is expected they will break her up in the course of the winter. Brig E Remington, of Mystic, now here, has been sold to parties in this city for \$10,000.

parties in this city for \$10,000.

Steamer Admirsh, heritofore owned by the International Steamship Co, has been rold to Asphawall & Co, US asomis, for \$50,000, and put in fine running order for about \$5,000.

Negotiations are in progress for the steamer Eastern City, of the same liee.

The following configurated property was sold by the US Marshal at Philadelrishs on the Subh-1-16th of self R W 7241, the interest of Richard L Gracey, of Loutinne, \$450, 6.16th of self City, and the Configuration of the Confi

LANCEL AT SOME MATCHINE. 2002. 55 OF SCHETTERS C., also belonging to Mr Howell, \$200.

I ARNEE A Park called Amanda was to have been launched at Bangor, from Crosby's shirpyard, let inst.

Whalemem.

Arr at San Francisco Oct 28 by tel) shirps Dartmouth, from the South Pacine, with 500 belos oil; 29th, Julian, from the Arctic, with 1200 belos oil; 29th, Julian, from the Arctic, with 1200 belos oil; 29th, Julian, from the Arctic, with 1200 belos of 1200 belos oil.

Also arr at do 28th (by iel), ship John Howland, NB, Arctic Ocean Aug 26, Piover Bay Sept 7, no report of oil. Reports what scarce and wild this season.

Also are and wild this season.

But Flow and Color of the Color of the Sept 1, Othelio, 110 belos this season; 10th, John and Polor of the Color lantic Ocean.
Ship Polar Star, of NB, was lost on the West side of Kamschatta May 29.
Bark Alber Frazier parted her moorings in Horse Shoe Bay
asout midnight on Dec—, and went to sea. (She was before
reported less).

Spoken, &c.
Ship Banshee, from kio Janeiro for Baltimore, Sept 24, lat
44.22 S, lon 31 41.

Ship Banshee, from kio Janetro for Baltimore, Sept 24, lat 4422 \$\ \text{lon 5141}\$. Foreign Ports.

ANTWERF, Oct. 15—Arr Chase, Edwards, and St Charles, Conway, New York, 16-h, Moggie, Obristein, do. ald 18th, Augusta, Bradbury New York.

Sid from Finshing 18th, Julia Cobb, Siaples, Cadiz, Ava, Oct 17—Std Bluenose, Jounney, New York, Annual Color, State 18th, Julia Cobb, Siaples, Cadiz, Ava, Oct 17—Std Bluenose, Jounney, New York, Manual Foreign, State 18th, Julia Cobb, Siaples, Cadiz, Ava, Oct 17—Std Bluenose, Jounney, New York, Manual For Oct 24th, Kathay, Steddard, New York Foreign, Mania For do; 24th, Kathay, Steddard, New York Foreign, Mania For do; 24th, Kathay, Steddard, New York Foreign, Canton for Loudon; Hossar, Howland, Melbourne for Anjuer; Tartar, Balehen, Liverpolo for Shanghae; 28th, St Louis, Jacoba, Swansea for Hong Kong, Amoy, Aug 7—Sid Mary Moss, Shertek, Nyork; 14th, John Bull, Roberts, du, Sartar, Balehen, Liverpolo for Shanghae; 28th, St Louis, Jacoba, Swansea for Hong Kong, Amoy, Aug 7—Sid Mary Moss, Shertek, Nyork; 14th, John Bull, Roberts, du, Sartar, Shanghae, Liverpola, Shanghae, S Bascellona, Oct II—Arr Tereslia, Cardora, NYork, Brouvesshares, Oct II—Arr A Boninger, Hoshagen, Baltumore, Hasssin, Aug I6—Arr James Cheston, Bryan, Calcutta, Baravia, Aug I8—Arr Join Land, Hotchkies, Boxion; 20th, S H Taibot, Burgess, Sydney.

Bascellon, Burgess, Sydney.

Bargeos, July 22—Arr Southern Crees, Howes, Macno; Ang Io, Malay, Willcomb, Hong Kong; 11th, Norseman, Peterson (or Hassell), Macao; 15th, Homer, Rowe, Liverpool, Hang Rodding, Hang Rodding, Hang Rodding, Hang Rodding, Hang Rodding, Hang Rodding, Grant Holl, Grant, Peterson (or Hassell), Macao; 15th, Homer, Rowe, Liverpool, Hang Soudand, Bargeo, Graffer, Hang Rodding, Hang Rodding, Hang Rodding, Hang Rodding, Hang Rodding, Hang Rodding, Carlot, Carlot, Ott 2—Sid Blockish, Pairchild, NYork, Caniz, Ott 2—Sid Blockish, Pairchild, NYork, Caniz, Oct 15—Sid Buphrates, Parsons, NYork, Caniz, Oct 15—Arr Conquest, Berrs, Liverpool; 4th, Ralmbow, Gill, to, Sci., Saxoville, Garding, Richards, Rodding, Rodding, Rodding, Hang Rodding, Hang Rodding, Rodding,

Worker, NYork, Graver, NYork, Garrey, NYork, Garrey, NYork, Garrey, Garrey, Garrey, Garrey, Garrey, Garrey, Garrey, Garrey, Garrey, Got 15—Arr Fedota, Minot, NYork, Garrey, Get 15—Arr Selota, Minot, NYork, Garrey, Nyork, 15th, Donan, Meyer, and I

19th, Victor, Martena, NYork; 18th, Donan, Meyer, and Electric, Johannsen, do.

Havek, Oct 15—Arr Harvey Birch, Nelson, and Tempest,
Whitney, Nyork; 16th, Normandy, Tyler, do. Sil 14th, Nineveh, Roney, NYork; Crimea, Feabody, do.

Cld 14th, Alice Counce, Sinpson, NYork; 15th, Tigress,
Stevens, do; 16th, Martha, Rich, and Gean, Harrison, do.

Hong Kong, Aug B.—Arr E Cushing, Liumer, Monton;
28th, Bald Engle, Nickels, San Francisco; Corlow, Ballard,
Blunghan; The Councillant of the

Off do 18th, Norway, Major, and North America, Collier, from Si John, Nd.
Sid 14th, An elope, Wuiff, NYork; 18th, Luncherg, Rock, San Francisco; 18th, Tuscarora, Dunlevy, Philadelphia; Spiliare, Leech, and J. Rewan, Fewier, NYork; 15th, Rotting, Morris, Thompson, and Marshien, Joly, do; 18th, Kinhan, Morris, Philadelphia; Jar Thompson, Blake, NYork; 19th, M Sutton, Cid 18th, Ollwer Mosco, 60th; Plantagenet, Johnson, and Michigan, Baylis, NYork.
Ent out 16th, Admirad Haarloop, Baltimore; Pattence, McFee, do; City of New York (a), Petrie, NYork; Oliver Mosco, Ottas, Charles, Gray, Aspinwall and Galou; Sanuel Locke, Sweetser, Philadelphia; Thereo Goop, Wright, Sandy Hook; 18th, Molocka, Norton, Boston.

ioston.
Ent out 18th, Daniel Webster, Leander, for NYork,
Ent out 18th, Daniel Webster, Leander, for NYork; New
York; New
York; St. Sunderland and Genoa; 17th, Majeste,
Leaglehole, NYork; 18th, Devenshire, Anderson, do; Majes,
Le, Lennox, and Commodore, Delgarno, do; 19th, A. M. Nell,
Long, Philipdelphia. eagle Bose, and Commodore, Delgarno, uo, 1920, Lennox, and Commodore, Delgarno, uo, 1920, Lennox, Oct 18-Sid Coral Isle, Tessiman, NYork, Ionnoxpingy, Oct 19-Sid Hare, Booth, NYork, 12th, a DJordan, Lusyox, Oct 6-Arr Kair, Murro, NYork, 12th, a DJordan, darriman, do. Sid Sih, Aramedo Snow, Morrison, Montevileo; Emily, Nickerson, NYork, Manguarino, Montevileo; Emily, Nickerson, NYork, Manguarino, October 13-Arr Essey, Ray, NYork; Hamming, Sira, Hully, do; Speedwell, Ediride, do; 15th, James E. Strading, Manguarin,

NEWRY, Oct.15-Sid Queen of the Fleet, Hilton, NYork, PERZANCE, Oct 16-Off, Amazon, Hovey, from NYork for

Newty, Oct.16—Sid Queen of the Floet, Hilton, NYork, Persaker, Oct 16—Off, Amazon, Hovey, from NYork for London.

Persaker, Oct 16—Off, Amazon, Hovey, from NYork for Pokershoverin, Oct 14—Sid Castillan, Proctor, NYork, Persaker, Aug 27—Arr Rocket, Saundern, Singapore, Queensrows, Oct.16—Arr Deiroit, Curtis, Calkio (and sid 17th for Lendon), 16th, Sanute Lindsay, NYork and sid 17th for Galway), 17th, D Jest, Gnide, Bellze, Hin (and sid 18th for Pembroke); 18th, Abbela, NYork, Sid 17th, Golden Eagle, NYork; 18th, Lecia, do; Ocean Pearl, do.

Rakodos, Aug 28—Arr Isaac Jennes, Drinkwater, Calcuttia, Rakodos, Aug 28—Arr Isaac Jennes, Drinkwater, Calcuttia, Rakodos, Aug 28—Arr Isaac Jennes, Drinkwater, Calcuttia, Rakodos, Aug 28—Arr Isaac Jennes, Newman, NYork, Santlay, Oct 15—Sid Theras, Newman, NYork, Suntay, Oct 6—Sid Birdett, Hart, Hardy, Antwerp, Singarous, Sept 6—Arr Huntress, Owen, Hong Rong, Tirrell, Morza, Manila, Sid Aug 24, Hankow (8), Sands, Hong Kong, 28th, Argonaut, Norton, Shanghae, 27th, Herbert, Sinanghae, Aug 24—Arr Fire Darie (8), Johnson, Hardow (and sid 10th on her return); 6th, Rover, Wich, Hong Kong, Sinanghae, Aug 24—Arr Fire Darie (8), Johnson, Handow (and sid 10th on her return); 6th, Rover, Wich, Hong Kong, Nacasaki; 8th, Fire Fiy, Marsin, do; 9th, Indon, Wiley, New York; 10th, Fruitor, Websier, Kanagawa; 15th, Raven, Nye, do.

Sid from Woosung Ang 3, Beaver, Smith, Hankow; 10th, O. Sld from Woosung Ang 3, Beaver, Smith, Hankow; 10th, Wanderer, West, 40; Mermaid, Scudder, Hong Kong; Andes.

Armstrong, do.
Swarow, Ang 19-Sid New York, Sweeney, Ningpo; Ibth, T
G Bunker, Cooper, Shanghae,
Synskir, July 21-Arr Mary Annes, Saabye, San Francisco;
Aug 14, Geo Lee, Barstow, Manlia; St Jeno, Loseegeau, San
Francisco; SAN BLAS, Oct I—No Am vessel in port.

den; D Davidson, Ketchum; Helene, Derrickson; E W Benon, Taylor; West Wind, Burnett, and R S Dean, Cook, New York. Below, brig Frances Jane, Kirch, from St Johns, P.E. Cid ship Albert, Klamp, of and for Bremen; Swe brig Alerte, Schen, er, Liverpool; schra I H Day, Chase, Providence; M Van Name, Van Name, and Breeze, Hulles, NYork, BANCOL, Oct 30—Cld with Charles Heals, Loud, NYork, BANCOL, Oct 30—Cld with Charles Heals, Loud, HOLMES, HOLLE, Oct 31—Arr schra Union, Libbey (late Foster, lost overboard off Cross Rip Tuesday morning), Gro Nyork; Carrol, Stuart, Machias for do. The Eastern bound fleet have all sid. Wind SW.

HARTFORD, Oct 30—Arr schra Geo Gillum, Dowd, Elizabethport; sloop M Atwater, Damon, New York. Sid steamer Parthenia, White, Nyork; schra H E Chave, Tryon, and N Tyler, Ogelen, do.

NEW MEDFORD, Oct 30—Arr brig John Hippolyto, Candrad, Nyork to load for Havre; schr Laura Frances, Higgins, Nyork; Sist, schra Hume, Phuney, Philadelphia; Alm Downing, do; Elizabeth Sogar, Triobte, Nyork; Mary Elizabeth, Chase, do. Sid Slet, schra Sunny Site, Small, Nyork (Sidh, schr) W McKee, Mendal, for Nyork (did not Nyork (Sidh, schra Sunny Site, Small, Nyork (Sidh, schra Sunny Site, Schra Sunny Site, Small, Nyork (Sidh, schra Sunn N'Ork.

In jort 20th, sehr J W McKee, Mendall, for NYork (did not sail 2:th, as reported).

NEW HAYEN, Oct 39—Arr sehrs W Bement, Parker, Philadelphia; Mercer, Martin; M Tice, Tice; I Merritt, Hughson, and J & N Stedman, Baker, Elizabethport; sloop Franklin, Terry, do.

31s:—Arr brig Thos Turrell, Thompson, Mayaguez; sehrs New Mexico, Barrett, and Baltimore, Blair, Elizabethport.

PHILADELITIA. Oct 31—Arr brix; Floresta, Welsh, Rio Janeiro, Oasis, etc., Boston; brig Mohawk, Gitas, Eortstort; Velna, Sugett, and L Andenried, Bartiett, Bosson; Matkinney, Ogier, Frevidence; J B Bleecker, Edwards, NYork, Gla selirs Argues Eye, Nichelson, Antwerp; E Sawyer, Tracy, Hallowell; Eduma, Smith, Haverhill; Governor, Watson; M E Smith, Smith; Chrysolite, Smith, and J C Baxter, Price, Boston; Hajo, Newton, Newburyport; B G Porter, Smith, Danverrsot; W Paxson, Stevenson, Providence; D Morris, Hoover, New London; S Lockwood, Trait, Stony Point; B N Fex, Piac, NYork; Revenue, Gandy, Jersey Cluy.

PORTLAND, Oct 39—Arr sehr J C Brooks, Graffam Philadelphia via Portsmouth. Cid ship C S Pennell, Gicen, New York; sehr Bontrese, Patten, do. ort 30th, schr J W McKee, Mendall, for NYork (did not

delphia via Portsmouth. Cd. ship C. S. Pennell, Gleen, New York; sein Montrese, Inten. 60, ROCKLAND, Oct 28—Arr schr T. Hir, Hall, Bangor for NYork (and ski 29th). Sid 28th schr Sarah, Holden, NYork, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 28—Arr (by tel) ships Neptone's Car, Sprague, NYork; 29th, Cyclone, Ingersoll, do., Sid 28th, ships Noonday, Henry, London; Western Star, Knowles, Liv-erpool. erpool.
SALEM, Oct 29—Arr schrs American Chief, Pressey, New York. Cld 29th, schr A Corderey, Grace, Philadelphia; 30th, bark Gem, Brown, Africa.

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Adamson, Hatton, Eumann, Ostrov, and Candilla, Anderson,
London for Nyork (and all proceeded); 17th, Er Maz, Cottions of the first of